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POETRY.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,—
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amid the gloom.
The friend who weal and wo partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a SUNNY SPOT.

The wife who half our burdens bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithly as a bird—
She too's a SUNNY SPOT.

The child who lifts, at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice,
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice,
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child 's a SUNNY SPOT.

There's yet upon life's weary road
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets her load,
And tears no longer flow.
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child's dishonor blot;
But still undimed that spot will shine—
Rekindless lights that spot.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

POLICE—A SCENE.

On Saturday last, a fellow namen John Green alias Brown, alias Shaw, who had been lately discharged from the State Prison to which he had been sentenced for nine years for a highway robbery, was committed to Bridwell on a charge of grand larcency in stealing from the City Hotel a quantity of wearing apparel.—This evening as the magistrates were about closing business, a well dressed young fellow with a young lady leaning on his arm, came into the office, and advancing towards the desk, asked Justice Hopson if he would be good enough to inform him upon what charge the above named prisoner had been confined. High Constable Hays, who happened to be standing near, turned to the young man and said, what reason have *you* for making the enquiry? To which he replied, no particular reason. I should like to speak a few words with you in the next room. Mr. Hays retired with him, and in about two minutes came ont, followed by the the young man. Indeed I shall do no such thing, said the old gentleman. Turning to the magistrate—would you believe it, the fellow wishes me to conceal from this young woman that he is a thief, and has been in the state prison for a burglary? Gracious heaven! exclaimed the girl, horror struck.

Hays—Yes I say it; his name is David White, and he was sent to the State Prison for ten years for robbing the house of Mrs. Mc Whorter, in Hudson Square.

White—No, Mr. Hays, you are wrong, I was not in the State Prison ten years.

Hays—But you were sentenced for that term.

All this time, the poor girl stood the image of despair.

White—But I was pardoned out.

Hays. Pardoned out! Do you know, Alderman, that this scamp is actually engaged to be married to that poor thing, and that Shaw the other fellow in prison, was to be married to her sister on Thursday next. It's true I assure you. They are both respectable girls and live in Brooklyn, where these chaps boarded with their mother.

White. Oh, Mr. Hays! Mr. Hays!

Hays. Oh Mr. Hays, you are very ill used ain't you? I should not be surprised if it turned out that you are one of the fellows who assisted Shaw in robbing the hotel.

Magistrate. I shall see further into this business, and shall send him over till I can examine him in the morning.

White. Oh Mr. Hopson, you wont send me to prison when I have done nothing.

Girl. To prison! Send him to prison! Oh don't don't.

Magistrate. Take him away. And White was taken off by the officers. Here a scene of distress followed, which our pen is inadequate to describe. The poor girl, frantic at the loss of her beloved, uttered the most heart-rendering shrieks. The magistrates and officers, though inured to scenes of crime and misery, could not behold unmoved the agony of this young creature. Do, good gentlemen, only suffer him to come out of prison to-night and go with me, and he shall return in the morning. He shall, he shall, mercy! mercy! Good Mr Hays let him come out of prison."

Hays, though unused to the melting mood evinced the warmest sympathy for her distress. "Only listen to me, my poor child," said he, "listen to reason. You ought to thank God for the escape you have had, and not repine.—Would you like to be the wife of a felon?"—"Oh no, no, I would not," said she, "but to be in a prison, only think (shuddering) to be in a prison"—and here her distress became agonizing. The magistrate entreated that she would be tranquilized, and calling one of the officers directed him to see her safe home to Brooklyn, and to inform her mother of all the circumstances which had taken place. The moment she heard the latter direction of the magistrate, she rushed to the bench, and supplicated in the most pitious tones, that her mother should be kept in ignorance. To this Justice Lownds would not consent; and again directed the officer to tell her mother every thing the distressed young creature was borne from the office in a state that beggars description.

Awful Conflagration!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have made a synopsis of the circumstances of the most terrible conflagration ever known in this country! It occurred in that city, on Wednesday Evening last. It commenced about 9 o'clock, in the Store of Comstock and Andrews, and continued to rage with great violence *until twelve the following day!* The weather was intensely cold—the thermometer being below zero—the wind high—and of consequence the engines and other fire apparatus rendered almost or quite useless. The loss of property as near as we can judge from the variour & contradictory accounts before us, is at the lowest computation, FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The whole capital of the Insurance Offices in that city is $8,000,000.—There was a rumor that the fire was the nefarious work of an incendiary, and that he had been arrested.

The whole number of buildings destroyed is Six Hundred and Seventy-Four. 'The great fire' of 21st Sept. 1776, prostrated only four hundred ninety-two, and they, as well as their contents were far less valuable, than those destroyed on Wednesday night.

The Journal of Commerce says that the accounts of many lives lost, is not true. That one or more persons were buried beneath the ruins when the dome of the Exchange fell, but further than this, so far as had been ascertained, there had been no sacrifice of life. The printing office of the Journal of Commerce narrowly escaped. It was in the rear of the South Dutch Church which was cousumed in a very brief space—in less than half an hour the steeple fell in and the whole building was destroyed.—When the fire had reached this point, it seemed as though no human means could save the office; but fortunately there were half a dozen hogsheads of vinegar in their rear, which, with a few pails of water which happened to be in the office, were applied so successfully, as to save the building, and another one contiguous.—The Editor says—'by this one feat, with water pails and dippers, we have no doubt that at least a million of dollars was saved from destruction; since, if the printing office had gone nothing could have arrested the progress of the flames until they reached Broad Street.'—Argus.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

New-York has been for Fifteen Hours in Flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. *Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world.* The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about nine o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was that the fire held the mastery through the night—speading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the granduer of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the Mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. What a commentary upon the depravity of man!

Such in the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with, any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press. The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterward. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey.

South side of *Wall street* from William street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl.—Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street church was embraced in this section—

Merchants street, (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Enchange street, and part of Beever street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street, from the same to the same.

South side of *Coffee-house Slip*, from Pearl street to the East Rrver.

Both sides of *Old Slip*, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of *Coenties Slip*, from Pearl street to the River.

Jones's lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cayler's alley, and part of *Mill street*.

Seventeen blocks of buildings of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, forming on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated at between SEVEN HUNDRED and ONE THOUSAND. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that *nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section of any other city in the world of equal extent would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men.* The destruction of goods, of ever description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther imagnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices, perhaps in the world.

The buildings of Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the *Merchant's Exchange* itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, *beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive.*—The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greated distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly after consumed. Dr. Matthews's church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions, and first reports are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this hasty and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports The calamity is indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city, or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—nay, it is admitted on all hands—*that the fire insurance companies are all ruined.*

In one respect the disaster has befallen us at a most fortunate period. It is the season of the year when the stocks of goods are reduced to the minimum quantity; and the autumnal sales have this year been so great, that as a general rule very diminished stocks were on hand.

A large number of the militia are ordered out to protect property through the night—we have not been able to ascertain how many, but understand that the orders embrace several regiments.

All the Morning Newspaper offices but three are gone—the Daily Advertiser, N. Y. Gazette, N. Y. American, &c. &c. The Courier & Enquirer, Mercantile, and Journal of Commerce, are the only morning papers that escaped.

CONGRESS.

No business of importance has yet been transacted in Congress, except the annunciation of the Committees of the House, and a choice of a part of those of the Senate.

Judge Wildman, member of the House from Connecticut, died at Washington on Thursday the 10th inst. and Hon. Elias K. Kane, Senator from Illinois, died on the following Saturday—both of whom were in a very low state of health when they left home. Their funerals took place under the direction of the House and Senate.

The following Standing and Select Committees of the House were announced on Thursday the 10th inst:

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Hard, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Murray, Boyd.

Ways and Means.—Cambreleng, McKim, Loyall, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn. Smith of Me., Lawrence, of Mass., Ingersoll and Owens.

Claims.—Whittlesey, Forrester, Banks, Bynum, Grennell, Davis, Taliaferro, P. C. Fuller and Chambers.

Commerce—Sutherland, Pickney, Pearce, of R. I., Gillett, Phillips, Johnson, of La., Ingham, of Conn., Cushman and McKean.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Connor, Briggs, Laporte, Hall, of Vt., Mann, of N. Y., Cleaveland, French, Shields, Hopkins.

Public Lands.—Boon, Slade, Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, Chapman, and Harrison of Mo.

The District of Columbia.—W. B. Shepard, Heister, Vanderpool, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, Towne.

The Judiciary.—Beardsley, Thomas, Harden, Pierce of N. H., Robertson, Peyton, Toucy, Jones, of Va., Martin.

Revolutionary Claims.—Muhlenberg, Grane, Standifer, Turrill, Kinnard, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, Underwood.

Public Expenditures.—Page, Clark, of La., McLene, Mason, of Me., Deberry, Kinnard, Haley, White, Weeks.

Private Land Claims.—Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers, of Pa., May, Garland, of Va. Hammond, Huntsman, Lawler.

Manufacturers.—J. Q. Adams, Denny, Dickerson, M'Comas, Webster, Gideon Lee, Judson, Halsey, Granger.

Agriculture.—Bokee, Bean, Roane, Shinn, Deberry, Bailey, Logan, Phelps, Effner.

Indian Affairs.—Bell, McCarty, Everett, Graham, Ashley, Haynes, Lyon, Hawes Chaney.

Military Affairs.—Johnson, of Ky., Wright, Ward, Thompson, of Ohio, Coffee, Bunch, Mc Kay, Anthony, Dromgoole.

Militia.—Glassock, Henderson, Wm. K. Fuller, Wagener, Calhoun, of Mass., Joshua Lee, of N. Y., Carter, Coles, Williams of Ky.

Naval Affairs.—Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, Grantland.

Foreign Relations.—Mason, of Va., Howard Cranmer, Hamer, Allen of Ky., Campbell, Parks, Cushing, Jackson, of Georgia.

Territories.—Patton, Polk, Brown, Fowler, Pickers, Sprague, Pearce, of Md., Borden, Montgomery.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—Wardwell, Lea, of Tenn. Lay, Jones, Storry, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry.

Invalid Pensioners.—Miller, of Pa. Beale, Evans, of Me. Schenck, Taylor, of N. Y., Harrison, of Pa., Doubleday, Hoar, and Howall.

Roads and Canals.—Mercer, Vinton, Rencher, Lucas, Reynolds, of Ill., Hannegan, Steele, Jackson, of Mass., and Calhoun of Ky.

On revisal and unfinished Business.—Huntington, Mann, of Pa., Mason, of Ohio, Harlin and Furlin.

On Accounts.—Lee, of N. Y., Darlington, Hall, of Me., Johnson, of Va., and Jewett.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—A. H. Shepard, Calhoun, of Mass., Hunt, of N. Y. Morris and Sickles.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Allen, of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell and Barton.

Select Committees.

On Rules and Orders.—Mann, of N. Y., Adams, of Mass., Thomas Williams, of N. C., Cambreleng, Everett, Parks, Parker, Chambers, of Pa.

On the Northern Boundary Line of Ohio J. Q Adams, Hardin, Patten, Pierce, of N. H. Haynes, Dickerson, McKay, Grayson, and Judson.

In the Senate on Tuesday, 15th, Walter Lowry was re-elected Secretary of the Senate, and John Shackford, Sergeant at Arms and Door Keeper.

On Wednesday, the Senate proceeded to make choice of their standing Committees;—the four which are completed stand thus:

Foreign Relations.—Clay, King of Ga. Tallmadge, Mangum, Porter.

Finance.—Webster, Wright, Cuthburt, Mangum, Tyler.

Commerce—Davis, Goldsborough, Tomlinson, McKean, Linn.

Manufactures.—Knight, Ruggles, Morris, Prentis, Hendricks.

The following is the state of the vote for the Chairmen of the other Committees:

Foreign Relations.—Clay 24; King, Ala. 17.
Finance.—Webster 25, Wright 17.
Commerce.—Davis 22, Hill 17.
Manufactures.—Knight 21, Wall 17.
Agriculture—Brown 25. Tinton 13.
Military Affairs—Benton 28.
Militia—Robinson 36.
Naval Affairs—Southard 25. Tallmadge 17.
Public Lands—Ewing 24, Morris 15.
Private Land Claims—Black 25, Linn 17.
Indian Affairs—White 36.
Claims—Naudain 21, Shepley 15.
Judiciary.—Clayton 21, Buchanan 16.
Post Office and Post Roads—Grundy 25.
Roads and Canals—Hendricks 39.
Pensions—Tomlinson 24, Brown 17.
District of Columbia—Tyler 23, King of Ga. 15.
Revolutionary Claims—Moore 21, Hubbard 14.
Contingent Expenses of Senate—McKean 22, Ruggles 14
Engrossed Bills—Shepley 21, McKean 12.

From the Eastern Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1835.

As Congress does not sit to-day, I shall continue a sketch of yesterday's proceedings.

Messrs. Mann, Jr., Gillet, Vinton, and others, partook in the debate; and the amendment, with such modifications as Mr. Adams accepted, was finally adopted.

Then came a skirmish for changing and modifying subordinate Rules, which met with pretty general whiggism, (i. e. opposition,) and was crowned with Whig victory, (i. e. defeat.)

Mr. Parker of N. J. moved a rule to have the members sit uncovered, (because he did not like to sit with his hat on;) This reminds us of Cobbet's objecting to the cultivation of mushrooms, because they did not agree with *him!*

Judge Sutherland signified his readiness to doff his beaver, if the mover would change seats with him: but this amendment was not accepted; and the motion was knocked into a cocked hat. The Virginian Legislature sits without hats or desks—because they vote *viva voce?* Congress requires *both*: because they *—dont!*

Col. Parks offered an amendment, (to help Mr. Parker,) that the Committee on the Rules, consider any amendment offered by a member of the House; which was carried.

The Resolution of Mr. Mann, Jr. referring the Rules to a select Committee (of 9) was passed.

The Standing Committees was then ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, a Resolution was passed, permitting the American Colonization Society to occupy the Representatives Hall, for their Annual Meeting, on Tuesday evening next. A volley of 'noes' was discharged against the motion; but it passed by a vote of 104 *mem. con.*

The President sent in three Messages, referring to and submitting the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War; and documents on the subject of Michigan, in her amphibious 'State.'

As for the rest of the business, which was of no importance, I shall defer further notice of it till I have leisure and inclination to give it some.

We have had a slight fall of snow this afternoon, which continues to accumulate this evening. On first thoughts, I had half a mind to murmer against the measure, as entirely uncalled for: but on further reflection, I welcomed it as a blessing, that made the dust of McAdam, which blinds and suffocates you, 'return to the earth again as it was,' over which I promise to tread lightly, if it will repose awhile in peace.—I have another reason for blessing the advent of snow; as they do not light the city, (and may

they be swallowed like Jonah, but be cast up again in three days with a cargo of oil!) and it is now the wane of the moon, and the Colonization Society is to convene on Tuesday evening, we may stand some chance of seeing a church or an academy without first running against it, if the Abolitionists should happen to drop one in the street, instead of a swamp.' The back ground of snow gives a fine relief either to a barouche or building; but of late—and late it has been difficult to distinguish either.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Another member of Congress is numbered with the dead!—cut off in the prime of manhood and the vigor of intellect, amidst his unfinished labors in the career of usefulness and honor;—leaving a numerous family to mourn his untimely exit, and an extensive circle of friends to sympathize with their afflictions, and cherish the memory of his virtues.—The HON. ELIAS P. KANE, Senator from Illinois, departed this life at 1 o'clock this morning. His disease, originating in a billious fever, terminated in a typhus.

His funeral obsequies will take place on Monday next, at half past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Kane was a native of New York, and early in life, I learn, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Albany with his father; which proving unsuccessful, he removed to Illinois, and retrieved his fortunes. He was elected a Senator of the United States from that State in 1825, and took his seat on the 4th of March, continuing a member of that body till the day of his death. He was a firm and unwavering supporter of the present administration; retiring in his habits and unobtrusive in his deportment, yet unbending in his purpose—unyielding in his principles.

Of his cotemporaries, at the time of his first election, five only now remain in the Senate;—Messrs. Robbins and Knight of R. I. Mr. Hendricks of Ind. Mr. King of Ala. and Col. Benton. Of three others, two are now of the Cabinet, Govs. Woodbury and Dickerson; and the third, Vice President;—with whom I understand, the deceased has long been on terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

He died at the residence of his father in this city, leaving his family at Illinois.

Gen. Speight, a member from N. C. lies dangerously ill of a fever in this city; and Mr. Eli Moore, a member from New York, is reported to have died on his way, at Philadelphia. Many other members are seriously indisposed.

The funeral of the Hon. Salmon Willman took place to-day, the Rev. Mr. Palfrey officiating; but the President, some of his Cabinet, and many members of both Houses, were unable to attend.

The rain to-day has carried off all the snow, and left a superabundance of mud.

The locamotive, starting from Baltimore at half past five last evening, ran off the track, six or seven miles from the city, and was precipitated from the road, down five or six feet into a valley—leaving the cars and passengers, except one, entirely uninjured on the track. The gentleman who was slightly wounded in the knee, was a doctor; and can successfully prescribe for himself, I hope. The locomotive became detached from the cars, when the accident took place, which probably was the means of saving the bones, if not the lives of the passengers; though, what seems more extraordinary than all, the tender and director both turned a somerset with the Engine, with perfect impunity.—They picked themselves up with all convenient despatch; but left the Engine hissing and fuming—afraid to touch it. Horses were sent for at Baltimore, and the cars reached this city about half past two o'clock this morning

REIS EFFENDI.

From the N. H. Patriot.

THE TREASURY REPORT.—Mr. Woodbury's exposition of the financial concerns of the nation, is one of the fullest, ablest and most satisfactory state papers we have ever perused, exhibiting in its comprehensive analysis and developement of the whole monied operations, present probable and contigent, of the government, demonstrative evidence of his profound talents, indefatigable industry, sound extensive views, and practical good sense. Its great length, exceeding that of the President's Message, and the great number and variety of topics discussed, prohibit our indulging our readers with any thing more than a brief abstract of its more important contents, under the differents heads into which it is divided.

1. *Public Revenue & Expenditures.*—On the 1st of Jan. 833, the balance in the treasury was $2 011,777 55, the actual receipts during that year $33, 348,326 35; from the sum of which deduct the actual expenditures for the same period, amounting to $24,257,298 49, & the balance remaining, on the 1st of Jan. 1834, had increased to $11,702,905 31. The receipts in 1834 amounted to $21,791,935, while the expenditures were $24,901,982 44; so that the surplus unappropriated at the commencement of the present year, was reduced to $8,892,858 42. The receipts, ascertained and estimated, for 1835, are reckoned at $28,430,851 07—of which $23,480,381 07 have been actually paid in during the three first quarters, 13 1-2 millions from customs, 9 from sales of public lands, and the remainder from other sources—forming with the surplus on hand the the 1st of Jan. last, an aggregate available revenue for the year of $37,323,739 49. The ascertained and expenditures of the whole year are computed at $18,176,141 07, which, taken from the general aggregate, will leave in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1836, $19,147,598 42; or deducting $1,100,000 unavailable funds the available balance at that time will be $18,047,598 00. Of this sum it is clculated that $7,595,574 may be required for former and permanent appropriation, so that the funds hereafter to be applied by Congress to new objects will be $18,450,054.

2. *Public Debt.*—This is now totally extinguished, ample funds having been deposited with the Bank of the United States before the close of the last year, to discharge all outstanding claims.

3. *Revenue & Expenditures for* 1836.—The total receipts into the treasury from all sources are estimated at $19,750,000—$15,250,000 from customs, $4000,000 from public lands, and $500,000 from other sources, making with the balance unappropriated on the 1st of Jan. next, an aggregate revenue of $37,797,598. The total estimated expenditures, $23,133,640, deducted from this sum, will leave the balance on the 1st Jan, 1837, $14,500,000, of which about $8,000,000 will be required to defray the then outstanding appropriations, so that the actual nett balance at that time applicable to new objects is estimated at from 6 to $7,000,000,

4. *Explanation of estimates for* 1836, *with suggestions on the probable changes till* 1842. This consists of an investigation of the actual revenue, the expenditures, amount of imports quantity of public lands sold, the cost of public works, &c. in former years compared with the present, a consideration of the fluctuations in trade, the natural operation of the tariff law of 1832, the condition of the country, &c. &c. from all which is inferred the probable accuracy of the calculation in regard to the diminution of the surplus next year, and thenceforward till 1842. Many of the details are highly important, but we have room for only a few of the prominent facts. The imports, for 1835, are computed at $151,030,368, exceeding those of the proceeding year $24,509 036.—The average amount of imports for the last three years is $128,556,670. Exports the past year $118,355,233; $38,531,026, in domestic, and $20404,213 in foreign products—in the former of which are included more than three hundred and eighty millions pounds of cotton.—While the amount of imports has been for several years as constantly diminishing. The probable annual revenue from customs after 1842 is estimated at 9 millions, and that from public lands at not much above 4. The actual expenditures of the government, exclusive of payments on account of the national debt, have been redeemed about 4 1-2 millions annually since 1833, or 8 millions during the last two years, &c. &c.

5. *Disposition of the surplus.*—It is recommended that this be appropriated to objects of national importance and public utility, whose constitutionality is unquestioned—such as additional improvements in the navy yards, fortifications, public buildings, &c. In order to prevent its further accumulation, as a bone of contention of the duties on wines, India silks, &c. is suggested.

6. *Deposite Banks & Currency.*—The whole number of selected banks is now thirty four, and they are represented as managing the money transactions of the government with care, economy and promptitude, and it is believed with perfect security. Specific legislation on the subject of the selection, liabilities, responsibilities and duties, is recommended. The circulation of small bills is mentioned as an evil to the community, which should be universally discountenanced. Fourteen states have already discontinued them. Between Aug. 1, 1834, and Nov. 1, 1835, $5,471,505 of gold coin was issued from the mint, &c. &c.

7. Several miscellaneous subjects, more or less intimately connected with the public revenue are treated of, as the cost of collecting duties, discontinuance of custom houses and light houses, the reorganization of the Land Office, Treasury Department, &c. &c.

From the N. H. Patriot.

War Department. The annual report of Secretary Cass is an elaborate and pertinent document of about four columns, exhibiting a succient but interesting statement of the operations under his control. The numbers and general positions of the army have not changed during the year, except that 14 companies have been placed under the command of Gen. Clinch in Florida, to impose a salutary restraint on the Seminole Indians now about removing west of the Mississippi. The regiment of mounted dragoons has been and continues to be usefully employed on the frontier. The discipline and *morale* of the troops are satisfactory. An increase of the Engineer, and a reorganization of the Topographical Corps, are recommended as demanded by the public interest, principally by reason of the rapid progress of improvement in every section of the country. The Cumberland road, now passable in its whole extent and admirable constructed, has been relinquished to and accepted by the several states through which it passes, and the United States exonerated from all claims for its future support—competent provision being made for its preservation by the collection of adequate tolls.—Eighty eight of the one hundred and eleven miles timber raft that completely blocked up the channel of Red river, have been removed at an expense of $135,000. An additional appropriation of $4,700 is supposed sufficient to complete the design, whereby more than a million acres of valuable land will be reclaimed to purposes of improvement. Little progress has been made in the construction of fortifications the past year, no appropriations having been authorized for that purpose; but a vigorous prosecution of this work in future is earnestly urged, as a matter of national utility.—Floating steam batteries are deemed avisable in some of our most extensive roadsteads, such as Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the harbor of New York. The operations on Fort Calhoun and Delaware Breakwater are still temporarily suspended, owing to the apprehended insecurity of their foundations. The Military Academy at West Point is represented as in an excellent condition, and exerting a beneficial influence on the army through the conduct, character and high qualifications of the officers educated there. The establishment of a national foundary for the manufacture of cannon, somewhere in the District of Columbia, is warmly recommended, and the advantages to result clearly shown. The deficient organization of the militia is spoken of, lamented, and proposed to be remedied by the adoption of a classification system similar to that suggested by Mr. Jeffer on in 1805. The basis of the scheme is a division of the whole body inio several classes, the first or youngest of which shall be efficiently instructed at the public expense, and alone liable to be called into active service on the field under ordinary emergencies; while the others shall be kept enrolled and subjected to duty on extraordinary occasions. Attention to this subject is pressed upon Congress with much force of argument and eloquence; and the hope indulged that, although a modification and improvement of the system have been officially recommended by every successive President, amounting in the whole to thirty-one different executive communications in reference to it, will now be re-examined and some beneficial change introduced. The Indians within the limits of the several States and Territories are gradually yielding to the conviction that their, removal to the residence assigned them beyond the Mississippi, offers the only rational prospect for an ameloration of their condition and their permanent prosperity. The ultimate transfer of their entire number is confidently anticipated, and with it the dawning of a happier destiny on the aboriginal race. The advantages awaiting those who remove are incomparably superior to what they can possibly enjoy in their present position. A pasification has been lately effected with the tribes inhabiting the great western prairies, which is expected to lead to permanent friendly intercourse between them, the United States, and the other Indians of that region. The Cads does have agreed to cede their lands in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The Navy—It appears from Mr. Dickerson's annual report, that the operations of this branch of the national service during the past year in protecting our commerce, although inadequate to the exigences of that great and growing interest, have been conducted with promptitude and diligence. The force now in commission consists of one ship of the line, four frigates, eleven sloops, five schooners and one steam vessel; which are respectively employed at the different stations, in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, on the cost of Brazil, or in the Pacific Ocean. To the armament already stationed in the Pacific, it is recommended that an addition be made, as soon as practicable, of two frigates, three sloops and four steamers, at an annual expense of $478,000. The gradual improvement of our navy yards—the estsblishment of a national foundry of casting cannon, shot and shells—the erection of a national observatory—the passage af an act explanatory of existing pension laws, which have been found of rather difficult construction—the enlistment of boys in the marine servace between the ages of 13 and 21—and the allowance of increased salaries to some of the clerks of the department, are the most imortant topics discussed and urged upon the favorable consideration of Congress the present cession. The anual amount of navy pensions is $57,538. The navy yard at Brooklyn has been selected as the site for the proposed dry dock in the harbor of New York, the cost of constructing which is estimated at $900,000. The experiments authorized by the act of June 30, 1834, have been made for testing the safety of steam engines, but without any very favorable result. The education of midshipmen at West point, is mentioned as a very desirable object, and one likely to be followed by the happiest influence on the future character and usefulness of those officers.

N. H. Patriot.

From the Boston Patriot.

Virginia. The Legislature of Virginia met at Richmond on Monday last. The House of Delegates re-elected Mr. Linn Banks, as Speaker, with but four opposition votes. Governor Tazewell on the same day addressed the Legislature by a Message, which is a document of considerable intesest.

The prominent topic of the Governor's message, like that of all the executive communications to the Legislatures of the Southern States the present season, is the interference of the non-slaveholding States in the subject of slavery. The grieveance is thus stated by Gov. Tazewell:

"That many of the citizens of the Northern and Eastern States, aided by a few foreigners sojourning within their limits, have devised a system, in which they still preservere, to produce a direct interference with the Slave property of the Southern and Southwestern States, is now a matter of such notoriety, as to need no reference to any particular evidence to establish its truth. To effect this purpose, they have organized numereus societies—have subscribed large sums of money—and have established presses to print and disseminate the disorganizing, seditious and incendiary doctrines of the members of these associations. All this has been done, and is still doing, for the undisguised purposes of effecting the immediate emancipation of our slaves. The authors of such schemes abide without our limits, and are so beyond the reach of our municinpal laws.—They are thus enabled with impunity, to scatter amongst us, materials obviously designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, rapine and murder. The Post Offices under the direction of the Federal Government, furnish a ready mode of transmitting and speading their mischierous productions.

"There fantacies do not stop here. They assert a right in the Congress of the United States to interfere with our property in various other modes. They contend, that Congress is endowed by the Federal Constitution, with plenary authority to emancipate every slave in the District of Columbia—that it may inhabit the transportation of slaves, as such, from one State to another—that it may emancipate all slaves within the territories of the United States and interdict the future introduction of any into the same, as a precedant condition to the admission of such territories into the Union, as component members of the United States; and they boldly announce their purpose of exhibiting these several propositions before the Congress, now about to convene, and to claim their decision of the same."

By way of remedy for these grievances Governor Tazewell recommends for the present the adoption of such measures only as may justify a strong application to each of the States within which the associations referred to exist, "to suppress them speedily." and to establish such other regulations as may be effectual to prevent or punish acts designed or calculated to disturb the tranquility of the slave-holding States; In relation to the measures of the General Government, he remmends that the Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to propose some plan for remedying the evils apprehended through the agency of the mail, and that communications be opened speedily with all the non slave-holding States, inviting their co-operation in all measures that may be judged expedient, not only in regard to the measures anticipated from the General Government, but in regard to the application to the several States.

In relation to the threatened application to Congress for their interference in what he considers the rights of property of the citizens of the slaveholding states, he does not consider it necessarily at present to provide for any contigency. He adds,

"I will only say, that while that body is, necessarily the judge of its own constitutional powers, in the first instance, the States are made, by the like necessity, the final arbiters of all questions touching their several rights. It is much to be desired that the forbearance of either party may ever incline each to avoid any near approach to what may be regarded by the other as a limit not precisely defined. Nothing short of the most obvious necessity can ever excuse such a course. But if it is pursued in mere wantonness, without any pretext of necessity for resorting to it, as in the case supposed, it will become your duty, as the faithful guardians of the rights of the State, to adopt at once the most effectual means to provide for the occurrence."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have never taken more pleasure in laying before the People, any communication from the Chief Magistrate, than the long and very interesting Message, which graces our columns of this morning. We understand that it has given very general satisfaction to almost all classes of politicians. For our own parts, we hail it, with all sincerity of heart, as one of the most conciliatory, dignified, enlightened, and noble papers, which has ever been given to this country.—We took it up with anxiety which we are incompetent to express. We laid it down with an emotion of the greatest delight. We congratulate the People on the fine temper it displays, and the manly views which it exhibits.

Its sketch of the French Questions is decidedly one of the most masterly expositions which we have ever pursued. Whilst it thoroughly justifies the course of the Administration, and puts France completely in the wrong, it effects its object with so much good temper, with so much frankness, with such fine appeals to our generous recollections for the French people, that we can scarcely entertain a moment's doubt about the amicable accommodation of the whole dispute. This French question must be settled, or France will be infatuated. She has taken exception to the President's last Message—an ample explanation is made in the present Message. The same medium which inflicted the imaginary wound, administers the antidote.—The President repeats, in the most emphatic manner, what he had authorized to be declared on two previous occasions. He again declares that he did not intend to touch the honor or menace the sensibility of France. What disclaimer can be more explicit in its terms than the following? Where can we discover a finer and a nobler sentence?

"The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Goverument of France, is as unfounded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous."

We cannot but hope, that the explanations of this Message will be considered as satisfactory by the French King, and that the whole question will be closed forever. Such, too, is our belief—for, even admit that our Charge d'Affairs should leave France, still the door is not closed. France will wait till she receives the Message. We shall wait to receive the account of its effects upon her Cabinet. There is no necessity for any immediate measure on our part, for it is the long session of Congress—so far from it, that there is every inducement for delay, on the part of Congress, unless she should rudely slam the door in the face of Mr. Barton.

We have said that this part of the Message has been hailed with approbation by almost all parties. We are sorry to say, there are already two exceptions among the Whig journals—the National Intelligencer, and the United States Telegraph (the redoubtable Duff Green having returned to his post!) The Georgetown Metropolitan was too quick in pronouncing that,—

"The portions relating to our Foreign Relations, as also to several of the branches of our internal affairs, will be received with unanimous satisfaction by the whole country. With respect to the French question, we doubt not that we shall see the spectacle, not less rare than gratifying, of the whole nation rallying, with that sober enthusiasm of the American character, around its Executive head, in the position which he has so honorably assumed and maintained. We cannot conceive that there is a single American who will dissent from any portion of the views expressed by the President on this subject. He has not studied the character of his countrymen to no purpose.

"In all probability the expected intelligence from our Charge will be no more satisfactory than that already communicated. Our later dates from England, than those received direct from France, seem to leave not much doubt upon that point—though nothing certain is known. This message will place France in a most mortifying position, not less in her own eyes, than in those of the whole civilized world. In its clearness of reason, its courteous strength, and its fine tone of national dignity, it is so overwhelming, as to leave not even to venality, a single position of defence for the conduct into which misgovernment has led that really gallant and honorable nation. France will be compelled to retract from this controversy with ingnominy equalled only by the lustre which it will shed upon us."

While the editor of the Metropolitan was uttering these just encomiums upon the Message, little could he have expected so insidious a criticism from his neighbor of the Intelligencer.—Every patriot must read it with the indignation which it deserves. It would really appear as if the Intelligencer were afraid that every American editor would commit himself on the merits of the Message; and that it hastened to give the cue to the Opposition. We can scarcely help believing, also, that the editor was willing to touch the pride and rouse the jealousy of France, by its insidious and ill beral misrepresentations. Is it possible that any intelligent editor could dare to hazard the insinuation, that "we cannot conceive a paper more artfully contrived to 'fan the sparks that kindle war,' than that now before us. We cannot for a moment doubt that it was composed for the purpose of preparing the dominant party to respond to the cry for war, whenever it shall please the old Chieftain to sound it. Not that he means to recommend measures of hostility now, because he has, in his Message, placed the matter on a different footing: nor, indeed, that he will proceed to such extremities at all, unless encouraged by sure evidence of popular feeling. But, it is a matter of history, that, if the President had possessed the power, which he has not, we should have gone to war with France a year ago, when he recommended reprisals upon French property."

And again: "Here, certainly, is a still more explicit declaration, which must have been sufficient to satisfy the condition of the French act, if unaccompanied by the ungracious iterations that the Message contains, and which, if the French Government be not as ill disposed to peace as some persons in this country seem to be, it will wisely disregard."

The Intelligencer perverts the whole scope of the Message, indeed, as if with the design of sounding the tocsin to the Whigs, and of spiriting up the pride of France. There is, this whole jesuitical article, not one generous glow of patriotic feeling; not one atom of consideration for the rights and honor of his country;—nor a single just appreciating of the appeals that are so properly made to the justice of France, of the candid explanations which are offered to her wounded sensibilities, of the generous recollections and ties between the two countries, which are so admirably and eloquently called up. Still less does the Intelligencer appreciate the motives or the consequences of Mr. Barton's return. It is not true, that the measures which the President has taken "to operate before this Message can reach Paris, or even leave this country, which will, if Congress shall enter into his views, preclude the possibility of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with France." His return will not preclude the conciliatory effects of the present Message, because we will rest upon our oars, until its echo shall reach us from the Thuilleries. It is utterly unjust to attribute to the President the desire which is here insinuated, of "ascertaining how far the Representatives of the People were willing to back him, the brave old President of the United States, in a chivalrous joust with the gallant King of the French!"

We turn with pleasure from these insidious attacks, to the just and manly manner in which its neighbor across the Potomac speaks of the Message. The Alexandria Gazette (Whig too) says of it.

"*French Relations.*—The exposition given in the President's Message, relative to our affairs with France, is frank, manly, and patriotic.—It sets forth, distinctly and strongly, the whole facts of the case; and never was there a clearer case of right on our part, and wrong on the part of France, made out. The Message gives us nothing new on the subject; but the ground already assumed by the Government is doubly fortified and defended. It again denies the as-

sumption that an insult was ever offered to France, and concludes with asserting that no further explanation will be given. We must now, therefore, await authentic news from Paris, before the President again communicates with Congress in regard to the matter."

Again, in a subsequent number of the same paper, the Gazette says: "We are prepared to pass a most favorable opinion upon this document, after having given it a careful persual It is a plain, sensible, business-like state paper, free from all attempts at fine writing. But yet sufficiently elevated in its style and language.

"The review of our relations with foreign powers is very satisfactory. We have already expressed our views with regard to that part of it which treats of the French business.—*Its tone in connexion with this matter is not warlike, but firm, decided, and unequivocal.*"

Even the Whig of this city seems disposed to view the Message with some approbation. We put the matter at once upon record, that our readers may judge of the variations of our neighbor's opinions. We pin it down before it escapes our attention, though we feel almost assured, that in less time than the moon changes its phases, the Whig will completely turn around upon this pivot, and abuse altogether what it now partially approves. *Hear Him, however!*"

"THE PRESIDNT'S MESSAGE.—We have little space to say a word respecting this interesting State Paper, for it occupies a great portion of our limits. The leading topic will be read with peculiar anxiety. It is skillfully treated, and the spirit is patriotic and commendable.—The proposition it assumes, that it is stain upon national honor to apologize, (explain he should have said,) appears to us untenable. It may be the duty of nations, as it often is of individuals, to explain. The consequences of the negative to mankind, are too momentous for the admission of the contrary conclusion. Explanation can never be deemed dishonorable which conformed to truth, and not made to screen the explainer from consequences. By the way, the President, in his Message, twice explains, in the most ample manner, to France. She will so regard it, we presume. Is the Message pacific or warlike? The reader must judge, for himself. We believe there will be no war, however much the mouths of the jobbers may water for the harvest.

"The next arrival will be expected with solicitude; but even should Mr. Barton return, we suppose the effect of the President's Message at the Tuilleries will be awaited, before action is resorted to."

The sapient Washington correspondent of the Bangor Whig has divided the members of Congress into a War and anti-War party, and makes out as the result of his calculations, a majority of 31 in the House for War, and in the Senate a majority of 8 for Peace. He will get no thanks from any man for his trouble, and no man of any discernment will place the least confidence in his hap-hazard classification and gratuitous interference. That there now is, ever has been, and always will be in this country a small faction, well called the "peace party in war and the war party in peace," we have never doubted; but we shall not have a war with any foreign power until there are just grounds for it, a good and sufficient provocation, and then whole country, with the exception of the small and contemptible party aforesaid, will go heart and soul for it. Party considerations will be forgotten by the patriot when his country calls for his services, and the great body of the people of this country are Patriots. The man who will not defend his country's honor when insulted, his native soil when invaded, or his domestic altar when threatened, does not deserve a shelter for his head in any country, friends and family to cheer and bless him, much more to enjoy the privileges and blessings of civil liberty secured to the citizens of this country by our glorious Constitution.

That part of the President's message relating to our affairs with France, if the almost unanimous voice of the Press is to be taken as evidence of public sentiment, meets with a hearty response from the people from one extremity of the Union to the other, and few men in Congress will dare disregard the decisive and stern voice of the people, their masters. The President says, he has no apology to make to France—the people respond amen. The President says France must fulfil her solemn treaties or take the consequences of violating them—the people say, so be it. The President recommends no rash or precipitate measures—the people say, forbear as long as patience is a virtue, *but no longer*. We repeat, few men in Congress dare act in opposition to the deliberate and unalterable decisions of the people, and by it secure to themselves everlasting disgrace and infamy. Self interest and self preservation, if no better motives, will determine their conduct when great interests are at stake. The history of the two wars will long be held in remembrance by our public men.—Bangor Republican.

We began to fear there was something wrong in the President's Message, the whigs have received it so joyfully, and commended it so freely. But the "darkest day is not all darkness," and the croakers have found material for complaining in the remarks made respecting the state of our national currency, and the Bank.—The Bank is a tender point with them yet. Instead of proving their political salvation, it has only dragged them by a mill chain to the lowest depths of defeat and humiliation, placed them as a party, where repentence avails them nothing, and hope of restoration can never come. The Bank, they say, is dead, and why can it not rest in peace, why disturb its ashes? By this deceptive course they hope to divert the attention from the deep laid plans and secret machinations, which are intended to raise another from its ruins—a Phœnix monster from the remains of its huge, decaying carcass. Their plans for such a base and deceptive manœuvre are already laid, but will eventuate as all their discovered movements, in defeat.

Saco Democrat.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 29, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

We occupy a large portion of this day's paper with extracts from the Report of the Postmaster General, and abstracts from the reports of the Heads of the other Departments. These are matters of interest to us all. They present the condition of the Post Office, Treasury, Army and Navy more in detail, than it is possible for the President to do in his message. Congress at the commencement of the session moves so slowly that we can find nothing of interest in the proceedings of that body, to lay before our readers, and therefore we wish at this time to call their attention to these permanent memorials of the conditiort of our country. We refer them to that part of the P. M. General's Report which we publish, for a full disclosure of the situation of his Department. The opposition are ready to gnash their teeth with rage at the flourishing condition of this department, and the falsification offered of their hopes and predictions. They doubtless will think that Mr. Kendall ought to be punished by a senatorial rejection for his share in producing this prosperous state of things. The remainder of the report, besides what we have published, consists principally in a discussion of the constitutional right of the abolitionists to circulate by the mail their inflammatory addresses among the slaves, for the purpose of exciting them to insurrection and murder. He then suggests a variety of alterations to be made in the management of the business of the Department for the purpose of simplification, and increased efficiency. We are indebted to the N. H. Patriot for abstracts of the other reports, which are well deserving of an attentive perusal.

Fire in New York.

Our readers will find in this paper an account of one of the most destructive fires ever experienced in this country. It may truly be considered a national calamity. The loss of property far surpasses all that we have ever known any thing of by similar calamities. The richest part of the richest city in our country has been laid in ruins. It appears by all the information we have received, that but few lives were lost. Later accounts than that which we have published reduce the probable amount of the loss. It is now estimated not to exceed ten or twelve millions of dollars. It is stated that no failures are known to have taken place in consequence of the calamity,—the Insurance Offices, with proper indulgence, will be enabled to meet the losses sustained by them—that the Banks discount as usual. This is truly gratifying intelligence, and highly honorable to the character of the merchants of New York for energy and liberality. It is added that the rubbish is now being cleared away and contracts entered into already for rebuilding many of the Stores. Much of the loss has fallen upon the rich, and though it has impaired their wealth it has not affected their credit. It is said that a few years will leave no trace of this dreadful calamity.

The opposition are betraying the weakness of their cause by quarrelling among themselves about their candidate for the Presidency. The only qualification they demand is availableness, if we may use the word. Principles, character, or fitness are not sought for. The only enquiry made is, can we make him available. No matter whether he professes the principles of the ultra Hartford Convention School, or the disorganizing doctrine of nullification—no matter whether he justifies the crime of murder for revealing the masonic secrets, or votes to exclude from the privilege of citizenship all who do not denounce masons and join in the crusade against the Institution of masonry, he is still dear to the great whig party who want nothing but an available candidate.—The only test required is opposition to Van Buren. The cry is, "as for this fellow away with him." It is useless to ask what evil hath he done. The answer is away with him. And do our opponents think so slightly of the intelligence and independence of the people as to suppose that they will thus be led blindfolded? Do they expect that their own party will follow such blind dictation? It is well known that Mr. Van Buren is the choice of a portion of the people, no matter whether it be large or small, for the purpose of this argument. He has been nominated for the Presidency. Will his friends desert him, or the doubtful long hesitate to support him when they find only senseless clamor urged against him?—The only objection against him we have heard deserving of notice is that if elected he will tread in the footsteps of Jackson and follow out the principles he has so ably advocated and enforced. Will the people consider this an objection? Where are the evils, that have resulted from the measures of the present administration? Are they to be found in the unexampled prosperity of our country? In our freedom from debt? In the success of our foreign negociations? In the flourishing condition of every branch of industry? Are there signs of mismanagement and misrule? If these are evils that call for a remedy, then put the whigs, as they call themselves, in power and you may have the reverse of all this. This is what the opposition are inviting the people to do. They promise changes when they are in power. Do you wish for such changes as they would bring us, then throw your vote into the market, to be disposed of to the highest bidder and transferred to the available candidate. If you distrust your own judgment in the selection of your servants, then vote for an unpledged ticket, and your *masters* will decide for you, in a manner that will best subserve their interests even if it does not comport with yours.

Antimasonry. The great whig party appears to have transferred themselves to the antimasons. The whig candidates for the Presidency, Webster and Harrison, have been bidding against each other for the vote of the antimasonic convention in Pennsylvania. We have not yet heard who is successful. Harrison's first bid was thought not to be high enough, and his friends advised him to put in another. He has accordingly promised, as we understand him, that when he is President, he will appoint no mason to any office. This is going a little beyond Mr. Webster who merely denounces masons as dangerous to liberty and good government, but it by no means follows from this that if President he would not appoint them to office. We should think that Harrison's proposals should be accepted.

We have received the first number of the "Salmagundi," which is offered as a specimen of a new paper to be published in Philadelphia, commencing with the new year. To those who are fond of instruction blended with amusement, we would recommend an examination of the specimen which may be seen at our office. It is illustrated with numerous comic & amusing engravings. We refer to our advertising columns for further information respecting the terms, &c.

From the Ellsworth Radical

The question of late has been asked, who is to be Speaker the next session of the Legislature? Until this question met our ear, we had conceived there could be but one sentiment on the subject, in the Democratic party—and in accordance with that sentiment, we have invariably and unhesitatingly answered, Jonathan Cilley of Thomaston, the Speaker of the last Legislature. We have not arrived at this conclusion from feeling out of public sentiment, by prying into the views of this and that Representative, but from our confidence in the good intentions and feelings of a generous minded people, and from our conviction that their representatives reflected those feelings.

It is well known that Jonathan Cilley was the most efficient member of the Democratic party the last session of the Legislature—his quickness at repartee—his general skill as a debater—were fully appreciated by the House, acknowledged by the party throughout the State, and keenly felt by the opposition. The talent evinced by him on the discussion of the resolutions introduced by Holmes, will not be soon forgotten. In the debate which ensued, he not only refuted the arguments of the leading members of the opposition, but completely turned the tables upon them—showing conclusively that the conduct of the Democratic party had been perfectly consistent on the subject of our North Eastern boundary, and that all the embarrassment of the question might be traced to the unfortunate submission of the decision of the same by Mr. Adams and Clay to the King of the Netherlands. Under a deep sense of the important services then rendered by him, on the resignation of Mr. Davee, he was elected Speaker, at the first ballot, by a handsome majority, against the concentrated forces of the opposition, and the scattering votes of fifteen or twenty of the devoted friends of other candidates. Mr. Cilley discharged the duties of the Chair—at all times arduous, but peculiarly so towards the close of a Session—in a manner perfectly acceptable to the House. It is idle, then, to suppose that he will be set aside, to elevate another, who has never given evidence of the requsite talents. The People, notwithstanding the stale charge preferred against them by the opponents of free governments of free government, are generous and grateful—and will never discard one who has rendered them faithful service, until presuming on those services, he betrays their confidence.

What do these Whig Editors care about the People? They see, that the only dilimnia, if they succeed, is to leave the election either to the intrigues of uncommitted electors—or, of the House of Representatives. What care they for either of these alternatives? They strip the People of all choice in the election of their Chief Magistrate—but what care they for this? Webster or Clay may thus be ultimately foisted upon us as the President. All political principle is to be thrown out of consideration. The Danville Observer justly observes upon this mongrel proposition, well worthy of this Piebald coalition:

"*The New Plan of the Whigs.*—It is proposed, in the midst of their great difficulties, to rally the scattered and discordant forces of the Whigs, uder the name of the anti-Van Buren party—a name being the only bait, at which they will bite, to effect an amalgamation of Webster, White, Harrison, and Clay, and present to the voters in each State, an unpledged ticket, headed with anti-Van Buren. For what principle will the voter go in voting thus blindfolded? Will he support the Blue Light Federalist, Daniel Webster, or the Southern Republican White! Chance must decide. The only principle is, their preference for any body else, rather than Van Buren; or, in other words, their hatred of Van Buren, will induce them to sacrifice all principle, and gratify their resentment at all hazards. Such men, are boasting Republicans. The loudest brawlers about consistency and independence."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Whigs have thrown themselves into the Senate of the United States as their citadel.—Does this excite our astonishment?

1st. This body is the most aristocratic feature in our Constitution. They hold their office for six years—while the House of Representatives are elected for two only; and the President for four years.

2d. They are considered the representatives of the State sovereignty—and so far they would deserve all respect, if they would fairly represent it. But does the present Senate truly represent the States! do they really reflect the opinions of their constituents? Clearly not.—Some of the Whig members have even gone so far as to disobey the *positive instructions* of their Legislatures—such as Messrs. Mangum and Southard. These persons consult their own wishes, and not those of their States.—They are not in fact the constitutional representatives of their sovereignty. Besides, does any man believe that Messrs. Tyler and Leigh are the correct exponents of the wishes and opinions of the Legislature and People of Virginia?

3d. What extraordinary respect, moreover, is due to a body which is constituted as the present Senate of the United States? It embraces not less than five individuals who have been or are Whig candidates for the Presidency of the United States.

4th. The *means* to which the daring opposition in the Senate have resorted, are liable to the strongest objections. Look at the panic which they raised during the last year, to overwhelm the present Administration and the Republican party. Read their lugubrious predictions—their outrageous assertions. See the attempt which they made to accomplish their own gloomy vaticinations, and to secure the renovation or elongation of the Bank of the United States.—They also transcended the limits of the constitution, by adopting a resolution which was intended to disgrace the President—thus assuming upon themselves the office of accusers, when they were designated as the judges of the President. And what was the consequence of these abuses? The ruin which they predicted has never occurred. Their alarms have been falsified by the unexampled prosperity of the country. The storm which they sought to raise for the benefit of their party, has been dissipated—and the vengence of an indignant People has recoiled upon the heads of their authors.

Such is a brief picture of the Senate of the United States! So wretched are their pretensions to the confidence of the People? And yet they are constantly attempting to uphold the paramount dignity of the Senate. They claim a superiority over the Representatives, who are fresh from the bosom of the People. Their great effort is to maintain their majority in the Senate, and thus to thwart the Executive, the House of Representatives, and the People themselves.

Hence it is so important to both parties to obtain the majority in that body. The contest is still vigorously maintained. The balance is nicely poised. One moment it vibrates in favor of the Whigs—in the next, the scales are trimmed equally—and in case of a tie, the vote of the Vice President decides the question. The Mississippi election is still uncertain.

The election of Walker or Poindexter is calculated to settle the question. While all eyes are fixed upon that State, lo! Mr. Gayarre, a friend of the Administration from Louisiana, is compelled to resign his seat, and the battle is to be fought over again. The death of Mr. Nathan Smith, of Connecticut, gives a new turn to the wheel; for, as the Alexandria Gazette states, his place in the Senate "will, perhaps, be immediately filled by a gnetleman of opposite politics—the Legislature of Connecticut being now for Van Buren."

Should Walker be elected in Mississippi, and a Republican can succeed Mr. Gayarre in Louisiana, the contest will be over. The Whigs will be deprived of their great stronghold in the Senate, and the popular voice will be duly reflected in the Legislative & Executive branches of the Government. But the issue would no longer be doubtful, if Mr. Mangum would obey the instructions of his Legislature, and if Mr. Leigh would respect the sentiments of the People and Legislature of Virginia. The last holds his seat in defiance of both! Will the Legislature quietly submit to this assumption?

Texas. The enthusiasm with which so many have embarked in the Texan War is accounted for in the following letter dated at Montgomery (Alabama). The conquest of Mexico would be found to be altogether a difficult thing from what it was when Cortez overrun the country with a few hundred Spanish soldiers.—The Age.

"Many of the young men who came to this State from New Hampshire with the design of settling here, are moved by the martial sounds in Texas. Some have departed, and others are preparing to join the standard of the settlers. You have the opinion of the best informed here when I say this business *will stop nothing short of the conquest of Mexico.* I see this is yours too. It may be hazardous, but no enterprise ever held out stronger encouragement to the unbounded spirit of adventure which distinguishes the yankee character than this."

More Reform. We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that the Theatre in that place has been purchased, and is to be fitted up for the reception of a new *campany*—a portion of the Baptist society.—New Scenery, a permanent and approved actor, and an almost new audience will hereafter occupy it.—Saco Dem.

MARRIED.

In this town, by J. Dudley, Esq. Mr. NATHANIEL FULLER to Mrs. ALMIRA PIKE, both of this town.

In Norway, by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Lee Mixer to Miss Esther Bennett, both of Norway.

DIED.

Inn Buckfield, Me. on the 10th inst. Enoch Hall, Esq. a Revolutionary Soldier, in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of Buckfield, and survived most of his cotemporaries. Having a strong and active mind, he was a man of business in Town and State, and possessed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizen. He was affectionate, and beloved as a husband and father, and has left an aged widow and a number of children to mourn their loss.—Comm.

PELTS Wanted.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 19, 1835 15

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Cash,
Taken in payment for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September last, a Red yearling heifer,—the owner is requeste dto prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EZRA HAMMOND.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1835 16

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT THE OXFORD BOOK STORE, a general assortment of CLASSICAL and SCHOOL Books, among which are the following:—

Arithmetics.

Smith's, Colburn's Sequel, Key to Sequel, First Lessons, Emerson's first part, Second do., Third do, Key to do., Walsh's, Walsh's revised edition Kinnes, Peter Parley's, Adams' new edition, Smyth's Algebra, &c &c.

Geographies.

Field's Geography and Atlas, Malte Brun's do., Woodbridge's do., Parley's do., Blakes.

Grammars.

Green's large, do. Text Book, Ingersoll's, Fisk's large, small do., Murray's large and small, Smith's. (Greenleaf's will soon be received.)

Reading Books.

Putnam's Sequel Analytical Reader, Introduction to do., American First Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do., National First Class Book, Primary do.,—Young Reader, Worcester's 2d Book, 3d do, Mount Vernon Reader, Political Class Book, Historical Reader, Classical Reader, English Reader, Young Lady's Class Book, General Class Book.

Spelling Books.

National Spelling Book, Webster's do., Webster's Elementary, Worcester's, Marshall's, and Goodales.

Miscellaneous.

Goodrich's U. S. History, Hale's do., Child's History U. S. Parley's First Book of History, 2d do., Wilkins' Astronomy, Cummings' do., Bennett's Book Keeping, Legendre's Geometry, Easy Lessons in do., (Holbrook's) Nichol's Theology, Pope's Essay, with Clarke's Notes, Comstock's Chemestry, do. Philosophy, Blake's Philosophy, do. Chemistry, Flint's Survey, Smellies' Philosophy, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, do. for Beginners, Rolin's Ancient and Modern History, Goldsmith's History of England, Blair's Lectures, Infant School Manuel, Webster's large, and School Dictionary, Walker's and Johnson's large do., Walker's Pocket do. Paper, Ink, Quills, Inkstands, sand boxes and sand, Wafers, Pencils in great variety, Penknives, Letter Stamps, Folders, Slates, &c.

—ALSO—

In addition to the above, are the following:—Parley's Magazine, People's Magazine, Parley's week day book, Parley's Tales about Africa, Young Man's Guide, Young Lady's Own Book, Daughter's Own Book, Boy's Own Book, Girl's Own Book, Family Story Book, The Teacher, Family at Home, Sprague's Letters to a Daughter, Flint's to Parents, Parent's Assistant, Leisure Hours, New England, and her Institutions, Feathers from my own Wing, Barn's Notes on the Gospels, Scenes of Wealth, Buds and Blossoms, Jack Halliard, Tales of Romance, Albums, Corner Stone, Young Christian, Advice to Young Mothers, Natural History of Enthusiams, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Secrets of Female Convents Disclosed, Sadoc & Mirian, American Constitutions Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam the Gardener, Domesticated Animals, Book of Nature, The Wreath, Mechanics, Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, Northern Regions, House Servants Directory, Frugal Housewife, Life of Johnson, Parlor Lectures, Outlines of Phrenology, Spurzheim on Education, Memoir of Spurzheim, and various other Miscellaneous Books too numerous to particularize.

An elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymn Books and Testaments constantly on hand. Also Sabbath School Books of the latest publication. PAPER HANGINGS, BANDBOXES, JEWELRY, BLANK BOOKS, and FANCY PAPER of almost every description, constantly for sale. Likewise, Maps, Engravings, Paints, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold on favorable terms

WANTED,—In exchange for the above, good clean linen and cotton Paper Rags; also, all kinds of grain; and Cash *always very acceptable.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Dec. 20, 1835. 4 20

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE

OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞*Clubs* of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All* orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village, *August* 25, 1835.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting STEPHEN STERLING, a town pauper, on my account, as I have made provision for his support, agreeably to a vote of the town, and shall pay no bills or expense of his contracting whatever.

NATHAN ANDREWS.

Lovell, December 6th, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertisement.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, on the 1st inst., to pound keeper of E. Livermore, by Jonathan Lovejoy of said Livermore, one pair of light red STEERS, two years old, which were taken up in the enclosure of said Lovejoy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all legal and just charges, and take the same away.

COLUMBUS HAINES.

Livermore, Dec. 2d, 1835. 3 18

Old Iron Wanted!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT & Co.

Paris, Aug 27, 1835

[Extract from Judge Story's Discourse.]

Chief Justice Marshal's opinion of Woman.

"May I be permitted also in this presence to allude to another trait in his character, which lets us at once into the inmost recesses of his feelings with an unerring certainty. I allude to the high value, in which he held the female sex, as the friends, the companions, and the equals of man. I do not here mean to refer to the courtesy and delicate kindness, with which he was accustomed to treat the sex; but rather to the unaffected respect, with which he spoke of their accomplishments, their talents, their virtues, and their excellences. The scoffs and jeers of the morose, the bitter taunts of the satrist, and the lighter ridicule of the witty, so profusely, and often so ungenerously, poured out upon transient follies or fashions, found no sympathy in his bosom. He was still farther above the common place flatteries, by which frivolity seeks to administer ailment to personal vanity, or vice to make its approaches for baser purposes. He spoke to the sex, when present, as he spoke of them, when absent, in language of just appeal to their understandings, their tastes, and their duties. He paid a voluntary homage to their genius, and to the beautiful productions of it, which now adorn almost every branch of literature and learning. He read those productions with a glowing gratitude. He proudly proclaimed their merits, and vindicated on all occasions their claims to the highest distinction. And he did not hesitate to assign to the great female authors of our day, a rank, not inferior to that of the most gifted and polished of the other sex. But, above all, he delighted to dwell on the admirable adaptation of their minds and sensibilities, and affections to the exalted duties assigned to them by Providence. Their superior purity their singleness of heart, their exquisite perception of moral and religous sentiment, their maternal devotedness, their uncomplaining sacrifices, their fearlessness in duty, their buoyancy in hope, their courage in despair, their love, which triumphs most, when most pressed by dangers and difficulties; which watches the couch of sickness, and smoothes the bed of death, and smiles even in the agonies of its own sufferings; These, were the favorite topics of his confidential conversation; and on these he expatiated with an enthusiasm, which showed them to be present in his daily meditations.

From the Boston Statesman

It is the misfortune of every country to have traitors among its citizens—some of whom, no matter how just and honorable may be the struggle in which she is engaged, will always throw the weight of their influence into the enemy's scale, and do all in their power to cripple the exertions of the government which has protected them in the enjoyment of all their rights.—It would be unreasonable to expect this country to be an exception from this misfortune, particularly when we recollect that in the days of her greatest adversity, she had citizens who were not too patriotic to *burn blue lights* in the service of her enemy. The result of the efforts of more modern traitors may be read in the following paragraph from the Globe:

"We have positive proof, from one near the person of the King of the French—one close in his confidence, and at one time highly trusted by our government—for the declaration, that it was the false interpretation put upon the first message, by the disaffected and factions, presses among us, which forced the French Government to view it as offensive. We know that the first Minister of France has himself expressly admitted that, taking each separate member of the message, and subjecting it to scrutiny, there is nothing in any portion of it to justify the offensive sense in which it has been interpreted.—But the impression from the whole—the impression made by the factious journals of this country upon the public mind abroad—reached the French susceptibilities, and really constitutes the ground of the French Government's dissatisfaction."

The Bank's press at Washington, the National Intelligencer, has been hard at work ever since the delivery of the Message, endeavoring to prove that the President has not sacrificed enough of truth in that document, to please the French government upon the subject of national etiquette. In its efforts it may, perhaps, be seconded by a few members of Congress, equally regardless of what they owe to the government of their country—but the great mass of the people, nine out of ten we say with confidence, will stand by the President in his determined efforts to maintain the dignity and honor of the nation. We must be true to ourselves, if we would be respected abroad, and upon all questions like the one under consideration, present a bold and unbroken front. We are bound by every consideration of right and justice to stand up manfully for our own country, and to mark and put down every man who is recreant enough to talk of submission in a case like this, or to lift his hand to paralyze the Executive arm when it is raised to protect our national honor.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a very long, able, interesting document, which we publish this day. It is estimated that the available funds in the Treasury, on the first of January next, will amount to $18,047,698;—upon this amount, however, are charged by law various expenditures, altogether amounting to about $7,595,574, leaving the sum of about $10,450,024, to be applied by Congress. The estimated receipts from all sources for 1836, are $19,750,000: which, with the balance remaining this year, will make $37,797,698.—The expenditures of every kind for 1836—including previous appropriations, and the sum of $3,326,925 for extraordinary expenses connected with the military and naval services, and all new appropriations—is estimated at $23,133,-640. The expenditures will in the ensuing year, for only the objects specified in the estimates, probably exceed the receipts in that year about four millions of dollars, and thus, to that extent, reduce the balance now on hand.

Bost. States.

☞ The proprietor of a new paper in this County, promises to take a "stand for the Constitution, as expounded by Clay, Calhoun, Webster and McDuffie!" Honey and mustard! how is the poor fellow to contrive to stand at all, on these terms? We should like to read such an exposition of the Constitution as would be given by the individuals above named, in committee of the whole—in order to see how Clay and Webster would dispose of their consolidation notions to accommodate the red hot nullification principles of their unnatural allies.—*Salem Adv.*

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN ILLINOIS.

We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Ely of Philadelphia for the following humorous anecdote—true or false. The doctor is made to say, that a brother in the ministry traveling in Illinois informed him that on putting up for the night the good lady of the house baked her bread in a common baking pan; then boiled her coffee in the same vessel; stewed some pork in the same; then dipped out some of the fat with a tea-cup, on the inner side of which she put a piece of rag to make a lamp by which they might see to eat supper; and then the traveller's horse ate his mess of oats out of the same omnibus of cookery! We have heard of rockers being affixed to bread-trays and alternately used for kneading of bread and a cradle,—and a lady's using the same article for a sheet which she did for a table-cloth, but the ingenuity of the lady of Illinois greatly outstrips the Yankee ladies for expedients.—[Rutland Herald.]

Beauty's but a Name!—"Oh! Mother, Mother!" said a little girl, as she came running from her play, with her ringlits streaming in the wind, "see what a beautiful *bird* I've found. He can't fly, but he can hop, Mother." The mother received the "*beauty*" from her darling, when lo!—she held a huge *toad*!

Boston Mer. Jour.

A Point of Order.—A debating society in a town "down east," one evening undertook to discuss the question, "whether intemperance or slavery is productive of the most evil in the U. States?" A worthy deacon, contending against the former, proposed to show its effects on its victims, "in eternity." "Stop, stop," cried the chairman "that's out of the United States."

Nantucket Inq.

Close Quarters.—"I can tell a story better than that, added the Captain. 'I felt pretty considerable frisky one day, and up I went up the lightening rod, hand over hand, as high as the vane—I had a fine prospect up there—but that an't all. A thunder cloud came over, and I saw it was going to strike the steeple, and thinks I to myself, if it hits me I'm done up.—So I got ready, and when the crack came, *I gave a leap up, and let the lightning strike and run down, and then caught hold again.*

☞ MR. RITCHIE, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been elected State Printer by the Legislature of Virginia, by a majority of *twenty seven*. It will be recollected that he was last year turned out of that office by the opposition.—[Jeff.

Supplement to the Globe.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will also be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding as it does the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.

Congressional Globe.—1 copy during the session $1
do do 11 copies do do $10
Appendix.—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 14, 1835. 15

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Jacob B. Littlehale and others, representing "that a County road had been located and established on the Petition of Josiah Black and others, through Andover West Surplus and Holmes alias Reedsville, in said County, places unincorporated, and that said road was unopened and unmade, and therefore praying that a tax may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient to open and make said road through each of said tracts respectfully." The said County Commissioners did then and there assess the following tax or taxes on each of said tracts respectively, for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus.

Improved lands.	Description.		No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
1 Lot	known as	the Littlehale farm	120	400	24 00
1 Lot	do	John Hibbard do	120	500	30 00
1 Lot	do	Alonzo Hibbard do	120	250	15 00
1 Lot	do	Philip Mills do	100	150	9 00
1 Lot	do	Timo. Glines do	100	40	2 40
2 Lots	do	Andrew Barker do	200	225	13 50
1 Lot	do	Moses & Eliphas Kilgore do	100	425	25 50
1 Lot	do	John York do	100	175	10 50
1 Lot	do	John Kilgore do	100	150	9 00
1 Lot	do	Stephen Chase do	100	50	3 00
1 Lot	do	Josiah Chase do	100	125	7 50
1 Lot	do	Josiah Black do	100	100	6 00
1 Lot	do	Stephen Grover do	100	50	3 00
2 Lots	do	David Sessions do	240	1000	60 00
1 Lot	do	Jonathan Bartlett do	120	250	15 00
1 Lot	do	Daniel Widber do	120	375	22 56
					255 90

Unimproved lands, to wit,
85 Lots supposed to contain 100 acres each, 8500 acres at 2 cents per acre, Tax $170 00
9 Lots supposed to contain 120 acres each, 1080 acres at 2 cents per acre, tax 21 60
447 50

Also on the Township called Holmes alias Reedsville on the petition aforesaid, estimated to contain 27562 acres after deducting 1280 acres reserved for public uses, a tax of eight cents per acre amounting to 2204 96

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships, viz Andover West Surplus, and Holmes alias Reedaville, are hereby respecavely requested to pay the said tax assessed on the land owned by them respectively in said Townships, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land, on which the tax is unpaid in said Townships as will pay said tax and all necessary incidental charges will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the *ninth day of June*, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Thomas Bragg, and others, the said County Commissioners assessed a Tax on Township Letter B., to wit, on 22800 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at four cents per acre amounting to $880 00. Also on C. surplus, to wit, on 12,206 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two cents per acre, amounting to $244 12. Also, on Andover North Surplus, to wit, on 15,960 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two and an half cents per acre, amounting to $399 00, to be expended in repairing the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Townships, being unincorporated places, to wit, from the north line of Andover to the line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships and tracts, viz. Letter B. Letter C. Surplus, and Andover North Surplus, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said Tax assessed on their respective Townships or tracts, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said Taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land in those Townships where the tax is unpaid, as will pay said tax and all necessary incidental charges will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the *ninth day of June*, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

3 17 ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Berwick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fufil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞ All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞ Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references

☞ The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAPT HATS for sale cheap by HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their class of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science.—But though it be easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of Literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best gaurantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the material to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.—The work will be issued in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double colums, *making two volumes annually*, of more than 520 *octavo pages, each volume;* and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty volums* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *ten times* the price of a years subscription to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum*, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid

Editors of newspapers to whom this prospectus is forwarded, will please insert it as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year. Address

E. L. CAREY & A HART, Philadelphia.

July 17, 1835. 12

NEW CHEAP

STORE

At South Paris.

CYRUS THAYER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store at *Paris Cape*, lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry GOODS. He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American *Broad Cloths*, in various grades of Black, Blue, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Rifle, and Bottle Green, Olive, Purple, Coffee Brown, Claret, and Adilade.

Cassimeres,

Blue, Black, Drab, Oxford and Steel Mixt & fancy do do., Black and Blue single milled, ribbed, &c. &c.

Satinetts,

Blue, black, ribbed, mixt, drab, &c.

Buckskins,

Black, blue, brown, drab, ribbed, mixt, &c.

Coatings,

Black, blue, russet-brown, mulbury, claret, drab, and brown.

LYON SKINS, &c.

Silks,

Blue, black, & blue-black Gro de swiss, col'd poult de soie do., Gro de Nap do, Sinshaw do, light silks, fig'd and plain, ribbed and changeable.

Flaurences,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, silk sirge, &c.—Ladies and Gents. hose.—Colored and white *GLOVES*, kid, beaver, deer skin, &c.

Ginghams,

Striped, plaid, plain and check—Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket hdkfs.—Table cloths, crash diapers, cambric, muslin, linen cambric, linen, shirting & sheeting bleached & unbleached

French and English *MERINOES*, Black, Brown, claret, olive, blue, crimson, green, coffee, brown, &c.

Cambletts.

Brown, blue, black and claret imitation cambletts.
Goats hair do.
Silk do.
Fig'd, Salisbury flannel, cartoon & merino SHAWLS.
Red, white, fancy and bl'k Thibet SHAWLS and HDKFS.
Fancy do.
Rich fig'd Cashmere do.
Raw Silk do.
Plaid do.
and a variety of fancy hdkfs. and shawls appropriate for the season.

Silk *SCARFS* and Bonnet Silks of various colors, fig'd and plain.

Calicoes,

English, French, and American, of various figures, colors, qualities and prices.

Laces,

Bobinett, Grecian, Laces Footing, Edging, &c.

Vestings;

Black satin, & blue-black, black, changeable, claret, & brown silk Velvet.

Satin, black, & blue-bl'k SARSINETT; Orange, straw, pink, salmon, light blue, cinnamon, &c.

India rubber Suspenders, Ticking, Batting, Wicking, Warp Yarn, Cotton Thread, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

=ALSO=

Ladies' and Misses' Prunello and Kid Slips. Likewise, Gents. Silk and Fur HATS. W. I. Goods, Crockery and Hard Ware, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which the subscriber offers to the public for examination, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash or in exchange for lumber and produce, as can be obtained elsewhere.—Purchasers will do well to call and examing the above assortment before purchasing.

P. S. All the above articles are new goods and will be warrantdd perfect.

Oct. 8, 1835. 3m 10

Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partridge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 25th of August last, a BALL and SOCKETT belonging to a Compass Staff; whoever will return the same to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, a *prime assortment* of **NEW GOODS**, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, and Green

BROADCLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

CASSIMERES

some of which are very elegant.

SATINETTS from 4-6 to 8s.

ALSO,—2 pieces of *DRAB LIONSKIN.*
2 do *GREEN PETERSHAM.*

—LIKEWISE,—

A prime assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Merinos,

of the most fashionable shades;—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS**, from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.

ALSO,—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 21, 1835.

J. H. WARDWELL,

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including *Buffaloes, Fur & Seal Caps; Collars, Ladie's Neck Ties, Capes, &c. &c.*

Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835. 6w9

☞CAUTION.☜

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by us to Greenville Child of Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next; as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.

SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
CHARLES ANDREWS.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1835. 3w10

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHANDLER RUSSEL,

late of Peru, in said county, deceased, and that they will attend for that purpose at the house of Henry Briggs, in Canton, in said county, on Thursday the twenty-first day of January next, and Thursday the twenty-eighth day of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

RICHARD PEABODY, } Com'rs.
HENRY BRIGGS, }

Canton, December 8th, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is impounded in the town Pound in Norway, this ninth day of December a. d 1835, A BLACK MARE, three or four years old. Said mare has a white spot in her forehead, one white foot, and a bunch on her right leg near the knee joint. She was taken up in the highway in Norway, and committed to pound by Wm Pingree, the owner is requested to pay charges and take said mare away.

JAMES FLINT, Pound-keeper.

Norway, Dec 9th, 1835. 3 18 *

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 18 re

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10

A CURE FOR THE

Itch!

HOWEVER *inveterate in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold*, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in out hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache

Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Constiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more servicable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *immediate*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For *Sick Headache, &c.* Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (*sole proprietor* and *successor* to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale, at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court strt. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again.

13 [No. 5.] 5poy

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*